

The Image of a Human in the Mirror of Russian Phraseological Units and Folklore

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Abstract: The article deals with the phraseological units of the Russian languages as lexical means of describing a person; a complex of folk ideas about a person is revealed; the universal and specific parameters of the figurativeness underlying metaphorical transfers are determined.

Keywords: phrase, stable, phraseological unit, image of a person, national culture.

I. Introduction

In the vocabulary of the Russian language, there are not only individual words that help to describe the surrounding reality, but also phrases that are called phraseological units. Phraseology is one of the brightest and most effective means of language. It is no coincidence that it is figuratively called the pearl of Russian speech. At present, new phraseological phrases constantly appear in speech and, being actively used, enter the phraseological composition of the language, enrich it with new expressive means. From the pages of newspapers and magazines, from radio and television programs, from theatrical and pop stages, more and more figurative verbal complexes sound and enter into the speech of native speakers of the Russian language.

II. Literature review

The relevance of the work lies in the unrelenting interest of modern science to phraseological units of the Russian language. The purpose of this work is to study the phraseological units that characterize a person.

Phraseologism is a stable phrase characteristic of a certain language, the meaning of which is not determined by the meaning of the individual words that make up it. According to A.V. Kunin, phraseological units are stable combinations of lexemes with fully or partially figurative meaning.

They consist of two or more words. For example: look into your mouth - curry favor with someone, show him your devotion, attention. The meaning of a phraseological unit does not follow from the semantics of each individual word included in its composition. A phraseological unit has no common features with a free phrase. Any phrase is a combination of lexemes in which they retain their features, while the components of a phraseological unit lose all the features of an independent word, except for the sound appearance: lexical meaning, forms of change, syntactic function. Connections and relationships between words in the composition of a phraseological unit are close and soldered.

III. Analysis

Phraseologisms are widely used in Russian speech. Their use makes speech more emotional, expressive, which, in turn, enlivens and decorates it. Set phrases help convey a large semantic volume and do it emotionally and expressively. They allow you to figuratively evaluate the various phenomena of our life, emotionally convey your attitude towards them - condemnation, admiration, irony, neglect, etc.

Phraseologisms characterize all aspects of human life. Consider the groups of phraseological units that characterize a person. Many phraseological units characterize a person. One of the most numerous groups of phraseology in the Russian language is a group of phraseological units with the meaning of a qualitative assessment of a person.

Phraseologisms of this group are one of the means of expressive characterization of a person, an emotional assessment of his individual qualities or his position in society, a team. It is traditionally believed that the estimated value is a positive or negative characteristic of a person or object from the side of its stable, permanent properties. The figurative expressions of the Russian language clearly show which properties of character, qualities of a person, from the point of view of the Russian people, are worthy of respect, and which, on the contrary, are condemned, disapproved, considered bad.

So, what qualities of character do Russians approve of, are highly valued? First of all, it is openness, breadth, sincerity, frankness. They say about such people: "the soul is wide open." This expression means "a frank, sincere, straightforward person." Example: This is a very good person, the soul is wide open.

Russians greatly appreciate such human qualities as kindness, responsiveness, the ability to sincerely and strongly empathize, sympathize with others. They say about such people: who is kind"? (About a man and a woman). This figurative expression, colloquial in style, has the meaning "very kind." Example: How kind you are, you is kind!

Courage, courage, courage, especially among men, are also highly valued by Russians. Russians will say about a brave person: "not a timid (cowardly) dozen" (about a man and a woman). Example: This is a brave person; he will not let himself be offended. He is not a timid ten.

Mind, abilities, talent have always been respected and valued by the Russian people. They will say about a very smart person using the phraseological unit "seven spans in the forehead" (about a man and a woman).

Activity, energy, readiness for the new, when a person is easily ready to part with the old place of residence, go somewhere to a new place or easily take on some new business, is also, according to Russian people, a valuable positive quality.

"Easy-moving," they say about such a person. This figurative expression means, "It is easy to decide to go, go, and do something." Example:

- Whom to call for a hike in the mountains?
- Call Andrew. He is light on his feet.

They also jokingly or ironically say about an active, energetic person: "The soles are tearing on the go!". This figurative expression means, "Someone is very active, energetic, active." It is used colloquially, in a conversation between well-known people when describing a person. For example:

"Look how quickly he makes a career!

- Yes, the soles are tearing on the go. Soon to be minister.

IV. Discussion

Russians appreciate wit, resourcefulness in conversation. They say about such quick-tongued, witty people: "he won't climb into his pocket for a word / won't climb." This phraseological turn has the meaning "resourceful in conversation, in a dispute." Example:

It's hard to argue with him.

- Yes, he does not go into his pocket for a word.

About an ordinary person, average in his abilities, a dim and inexpressive personality, very typical, Russians will say disapprovingly "neither this nor that", "neither fish nor meat". These

phraseological turns are synonymous; they have the meaning "average, mediocre, inexpressive, in no way distinguished from other people." Example He was an inconspicuous, dim person, they said about him "nothing else".

Russian people really dislike those who are too proud, put on airs, try to show that they are better than others, smarter than others, richer than others. To characterize such people in the Russian language there is a figurative expression "turn up / turn up your nose" in front of whom? It means "to be proud, to put on airs, to be conceited" and is used colloquially when a casual conversation is conducted in a circle of close acquaintances. Example;

- Something our neighbor began to turn up his nose, sometimes he doesn't even say hello.
- He has now become a big boss, and we are ordinary people. Here he is important.

Frivolous, frivolous people do not cause sympathy and approval among Russians. This is especially true for women.

They say about such people: "wind in the head" (walks, whistles, wanders). This figurative expression means "a frivolous, empty, frivolous person." Example:

- What a frivolous daughter of yours! Dropped out of university, does not work anywhere.
- Yes, she has a wind in her head. What will happen to her next?

To compare two people with the same negative character traits in the Russian language, phraseological turns of the colloquial style "two boots of a pair" and "a berry of one field" are used. They are synonymous and have the meaning "similar to one another in their bad qualities, in behavior. One is no better than the other." Example: These friends are two pairs of boots, both bums, don't like to work. If a person has lost the ability to act intelligently for any reason: perhaps from overwork, from stress, from a tragic event, then to characterize this state, the Russians use the phraseological unit "the roof has gone" for anyone?, that is, "someone has lost the ability to think soundly, understand rightly, and act prudently."

Both of these figurative expressions are spoken with disapproval or with irony. They are usually used only in a circle of well-known, close people in a relaxed situation.

V. Conclusion

Thus, phraseological units constitute the wealth of the language and the national heritage of its speakers. As the study showed, the peculiarity of phraseologisation on a national basis is that the composition of the background knowledge of a group that speaks Russian includes certain evaluative and emotional associations.

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